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London, 10th January, 1902. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the Secretary of the London Missionary Society for the year 1902.

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Vol. VI.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NÚRA FSHÁN

FRIDAY.—JANUARY 10th, 1902.

No. 2.

Editorial Notes.

The Anjuman-i-Islahat-i-Islam of Qadian has sent out a prospectus of *The Review of Religions*, a new magazine in English, which is to be the great Defender of Islam against all opponents and the propagator of the Faith of the False Messiah of Qadian. The editor announces among the objects to be attained by this paper the following: How to get rid of the bondage of sin; To refute all objections against Islam, the noble Quran and the noble Prophet Muhammad. The prospectus then goes on to say: that the great work of "revolutionising the existing forms of religion" would have been "quite beyond our power or that of any other mortal, had it not been for the guidance vouchsafed to us in this matter by the All-wise and All-powerful God through the foundation of the heavenly Mission known as the Ahmadiyah. The propaganda has been established by the hand of God in accordance with His eternal and unchangeable laws. A messenger has come from heaven, when all eyes had been looking up to it in the expectation of his appearance. The prophets of God had spoken of this time, and the sacred writings gave the good tidings of the holy man from the east in the latter days. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, whom God has chosen to be his Messiah, has come in fulfillment of the prophecies given to Jews, Christians and Muhammadans!"

So we have another Messiah, blasphemously claiming to be the One prophesied in the Bible and Quran. The absolute absurdity of this claim will be evident when we note the following points:

1. The Ahmad of the Quran, (see Surah-al-Saf v. 6.) said to have been foretold by Jesus, who spoke of one coming after him "whose name shall

be Ahmad," was the Paraclete, and in this passage Muhammad lays claim to be that Ahmad himself. So far as the Quran is concerned it is no prophecy of an Ahmad to come after Muhammad, as all Moslem commentators agree. So much for the "prophecy" of the Quran. As for the Bible, the prophecy of an "Ahmad" has no place in it. The attempt of Muslims to apply the promise of the Paraclete to Muhammad requires a forgery of scripture by changing the word *Paraclete* into the *Periclytos*, a word meaning *illustrations* and capable of being translated *Ahmad* in the Arabic language. Unfortunately for these Moslem corruptors of scripture, the word *periclytos* is not to be found in any one of the Greek manuscripts, several of which are two centuries older than Muhammad. Nor is the word translated in such a way as to give currency to such a notion in any of the Versions antedating the Hegira.

There is therefore absolutely no ground, either in revelation or reason, for the statement any one should come as an "Ahmad."

If it be contended that this coming Messiah is in fulfillment of the Bible prophecies concerning the second advent of the Messiah, we would say, (1) the Quran says not one word as to the second coming of the Messiah. (2) The statement of Muslim tradition on this subject are clearly mere attempts to adapt Jewish and Christian prophecy so as to exalt the Arabian Prophet. That they are not utterances of Muhammad is evident because it is inconceivable that in such a case no mention of the subject should have been made in the Quran.

The Bible prophecies all centre in the coming again of Jesus of Nazareth who was crucified, died, buried and again was raised to life and ascended to heaven. The great hope of the Church is based upon the teaching of Jesus himself. That teaching is that He is to come to judge the world at the

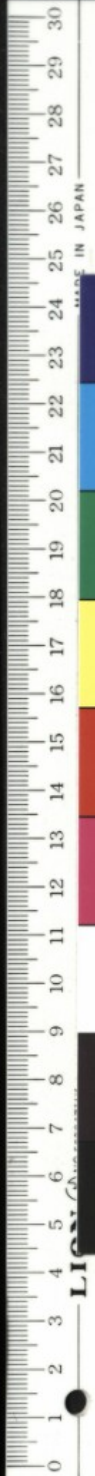
last day. These Scriptures leave no place for the advent of any one claiming, as the pretender of Qadian does, that he will come in "the Spirit and power of the Messiah," as John came in the power of Elijah.

We shall be interested in perusing, and, from time to time, in making note of the suffistic adaptations of Christian prophecy and revelation to the case of the First Antichrist of the twentieth century.

The scriptures tell us that many shall come claiming to be the Messiah, and that all such should be visited with "everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord." Of the great Antichrist Paul writes as follows:

"Let no man deceive you by any means: for that day shall not come except there be a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition, who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is worshipped, so that he, as God, sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God." "whose coming is after the working of Satan, with all power and signs and lying wonders, and with all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that perish, because they received not the love of the truth that they might be saved. And for this cause God shall send strong delusion that they should believe a lie: that they might all be damned who believed not the truth but had pleasure in unrighteousness."

Throughout the world, the Christian Church has been praying each day of this week for the outpouring of God's Spirit upon the world. This worldwide meeting had its origin in the suggestion of the late Dr. J. H. Morrison, in accordance with which a call went from the missionaries assemble in Annual Meeting at Lodiana in the year 1858. Streams of blessing have followed and multitudes are anticipating great blessing this year.



We present our readers a few points taken from the report of the plague commission appointed by the Government of India in 1898. They are quoted from a resume published in the *Bombay Guardian* of Dec. 28, 1901. They will make clear to many the change of policy of the Government in the manner of dealing with this dread malady. Notwithstanding the report, we are of opinion that the success of the old method of quarantine and segregation in practically shutting up the disease within a narrow compass in the Punjab, demonstrated the wisdom and practicability of that method. This view is confirmed by the fact that with cordons broken the disease is spreading like wild fire everywhere.

Current Thought & Incident.

"Gods' Leading in Our Lives."

The Twenty-third Psalm is one of the most beautiful and widely-known of all the Psalms. It is learned in childhood, admired in middle-age and loved in old-age. It comforts God's people amidst the troublous scenes of active life, and supports them in the midst of the dying hour. Nowhere is the fact of God's leading in our lives so beautifully set forth as in the figure of this Psalm, of the shepherd leading the sheep into green pastures and beside the still waters.

This Psalm suggests a number of facts concerning God's leading in our lives.

1. God leads us. "He leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake." God leads us. He does not drive us. The eastern shepherd did not drive his sheep as the American shepherd does. He went before them and lead them. Thus the Lord, as our shepherd, leads us. What a comforting and inspiring thought! We might feel like rebelling against being driven, but who that fully understands it can rebel against the gentle leadings of our great Shepherd? Since "he leadeth us," we should be glad to follow.

2. God leads us daily. Daily the shepherd watched over his sheep and led them into green pastures and beside the still waters; and when the darkness of the night was coming on, he led them back to the sheepfold, and watched over them during the night. Then God's leading and watchful care ever abounds in our lives. Daily the Lord leads us. Day by day he gives us our daily bread. Constantly his providential care is over us. In the shepherd's daily, hourly care of his sheep, we can hear the voice of

Lord saying, "Every day will I bless thee." "The sun shall not smite us by day, nor the moon by night," for the Lord is our Keeper.

3. God leads us individually. The singular pronoun is used throughout the Psalm, and it gives it increased force and beauty to read it, placing the emphasis on the pronouns. "My," "I" and "thee" are everywhere used. "The Lord is 'my' shepherd. 'I' shall not want. He maketh 'me' to lie down in green pastures. He restoreth 'my' soul." There are so many people in the world that we may sometimes think that God cannot care for us as individuals. Not so.

"Thou art as much His care,
As if nor man nor angel
Lived in earth or heaven."

4. God leads us at all times. In storm and sunshine, the shepherd cares for the sheep. In storm or sunshine, in adversity or prosperity, in life or death, the Lord leads us on. In life he leads into the green pastures and beside the still waters, he prepares a table for us, anoints our head with oil—our cup runneth over; "yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadows of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me."

5. God's leading in our lives gives us calm and peace amidst all the trying conditions of life. Since the Lord leads us we "shall not want" and need "fear no evil." The Psalm breathes a spirit of calm and assured trust in God, which should possess all who have accepted the leading of God in their lives. Why should we be worried and discontented, since God leads us? The earthly shepherd keeps his sheep from want. Cannot our God do as much for us? "Fear not then, O little flock," the Lord is thy Keeper, and he is able and well to keep thee.

Since God is willing and able to lead us, we should be willing to be led. We know what folly it is for a sheep to fail to follow the shepherd's leading. It is worse folly for God's sheep to refuse or to neglect to follow him. We are "the sheep of his pasture." Let us follow him at all times.

S. H. Doyle.

Resume of Report of Plague Commission.

THREE YEARS' MORTALITY.

An "adequate estimate" of the mortality due to the present epidemic of the disease in India is thus given:—

We may, without undue exaggeration, assume that even as many as 35 per cent. of deaths really due to plague have been wrongly assigned to other causes. On this assumption the mortality from plague in the 26 months—from September 1896, to September 1899—amounts to over 376,000 in the

Bombay Presidency, and to about 54,450 in the rest of India. This computation gives a total of about 430,500 deaths for the whole of India.

INFECTION.—RATS.—OVERCROWDING.

"The universal experience of plague in India proves . . . that houses into which the infection of plague has been imported, whether by men or by rats, are infective, this infectivity being so marked that many of the officers who have had most experience of the disease, have come to the conclusion that the principal source of infection is to be found in the houses into which the infection of plague has been introduced."

"The chief importance of rats in the epidemiology of plague seems to us to arise in connection with the first outbreak of the disease in an infected place. . . . When plague is once established in a place we have no doubt that human agency is a more important factor in spreading the disease than the agency of rats."

As to overcrowding, opinions are diverse. Some holding that lack of light and ventilation increases the plague, while others hold that the disease breaks out wherever the infection may be carried, whether the sanitary conditions be good or bad. The evidence brought before the Commission was evidently so diverse as to be difficult to reconcile, and prevented the members of the Commission from arriving at any unanimous theory as to the direct causes of the spread or the persistency of Plague.

ENDEMIC PLAGUE.

In the North-West Provinces, in certain portions of the foot hills of the Himalyas in Kumaon and Garhwal (in British territory) it is the opinion of the Commission that plague exists in truly endemic form—that the outbreaks which occur in those parts are due to real recrudescence, i.e. they originate in infective material which has long lain dormant. The case of these northern districts shows also that plague may exist in endemic form without showing any tendency to spread beyond certain comparatively narrow limits.

PROSPECTS OF EXTINCTION.

After dealing at considerable length with the "acclimatisation theory," and the probable or possible relation of "external conditions" to the survival of the plague bacillus (which in brief seems to be that the bacillus accustomed to one set of conditions, either of dryness or temperature, does not readily survive a change), the report contains the following paragraph in which cautiousness is writ large:—

"Lastly—but here we are treading

if possible, on more uncertain ground—it would seem as if we were entitled to draw certain inferences which are appropriate to the question now under review, from the consideration of the past history of plague, both in India and in other countries. Plague, after being prevalent for a period of years has in the past always gradually diminished, and (except in certain endemic centers) finally become extinct. It would seem from this that in certain cycles the external conditions (we have of course no knowledge as to what particular external conditions are involved) must be relatively favourable to the survival of the plague bacillus outside the body, and that then in certain other cycles (and it is legitimate to hope for the advent of these in India) the external conditions become again relatively unfavourable to the survival of the plague bacillus outside the body, and, therefore, to the spread of plague."—(The President is unable to agree with many of the suppositions and statements contained in this paragraph. His views have been expressed in a separate Memorandum.)

PLAGUE MEASURES.

The section of the Report dealing with a multitude of plague measures is of much interest. The conclusions—not always unanimous—of the Commissioners are given clearly, with plain, brief statements of the arguments and facts upon which the conclusions are based.

It is very noticeable that several precautions attempted in the recent visitations are now only recommended when the area involved is small and the staff available is large.

Compulsory Notification of cases is not recommended.

House searches on an extensive scale, while irritating to the people, cannot be productive of much good.

Inspection of corpses is also not recommended, though enquiries made promptly after death ought to be fairly effective in revealing the extent of plague.

Removal to hospital should be adopted only in reference to imported or early indigenous cases, and when the staff is sufficiently strong.

Segregation of contacts, with disinfection of the house, is recommended as most efficient for small rural areas, but is almost valueless in towns where it can easily be evaded, and is most unpopular.

Evacuation of infected houses is generally beneficial but does more harm than good during the rains, and in the cases of artisans or traders, who are likely to run away and infect other places.

DISINFECTANTS.

The Commission say:—

"We learn from the experimental results first that carbolic acid when employed in dilute solutions (one per cent. or under) is not a very powerful disinfectant. We learn, further, that caustic lime is not an effective disinfectant. We learn, lastly, that *perchloride of mercury*, mineral acid, permanganate of potash, and solutions and preparations which contain free chlorine (fresh chloride of lime, and, possibly, freshly prepared chlorinated sea water, come under the description) are extremely effective disinfectants."

We think, further, that the officer who is actually placed in charge of the disinfection operations should possess at any rate a certain elementary knowledge of the properties of the chemical disinfections employed, and of the disinfecting agency of heat, desiccation, and sunlight in their application to plague. We think this of cardinal importance. . . . The chemical disinfectant which seems to us under present conditions of knowledge, to be most likely to render efficient service is *perchloride of mercury* which may for the purpose of securing complete solution be made up either with hydrochloric acid or with common salt or any other soluble chloride.

RAILWAY EXAMINATIONS

and disinfection of passengers' baggage are (with slight exceptions) also among the practices not recommended by the Commission. Of the first it is admitted that medical examination cannot possibly detect a case of plague in the incubation period, and as a matter of fact the number of cases detected among passengers by railway has not been large. Of the second, it is urged that it cannot be thorough, as passengers may at any time send their luggage by goods train when disinfection would be an impossible task.

Bombay Guardian.

A Deceiver.

"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."—Prov. xx i.

A hungry man takes a drink of whisky and benumbs the nerves of his stomach, so that he does not feel hungry. Alcohol puts to sleep the sentinels which nature has set in the body to warn us of danger. A man who is cold takes alcohol and feels warm, though he is really colder. He lies down in his false comfort and freezes to death. A tired man takes a glass of grog and feels rested and strong, though he is really weaker than before. A poor man gets drunk and feels so rich that he spends what little money he has. The alcohol confuses his mind

and steals away his good sense. Thus alcohol is always a deceiver.—Dr. J.H. Kellogg.

No Apology.

"Be men," said the doctor to his class of bright-eyed students, "strong, self-controlled, manly men. Build your character up to full measure; make it such that others can rely upon it and not be disappointed. Don't be apologies for men, nor men that need apologizing for. Did you ever notice how many people there are for whom their friends are continually having to make excuses? 'That's his way; we always have to make allowance for that.' 'He is so quick-tempered that it often makes him unreasonable; but he's good-hearted down under it all.' 'You can count on him if you take him in the right mood,' and so on. I charge you, boys, to be masters of your moods, your tempers and your ways. Never let them get so strong that they shall represent you to the world, that you shall be known by them rather than by anything else that may be in you. No one has a right to do business on the patience of his friends, or to expect those about him to excuse the faults and weaknesses he can remedy. What the world wants is the man who has honestly made the best of himself, and who needs no apology."—Forward.

A Significant Testimony.

The following experience was related by a former infidel in one of Rev. E. Payson Hammond's meetings:—

"If I could have one minute of time I would add a word to what Mr. Hammond has just said. I want to say this, that Jesus Christ has taken me, a confirmed atheist. For twenty four years I did not believe in a God, in man, or in devil. The church was the last place I would enter, and I had made up my mind for over two months to end my life.

"After two hours' talk to me about Jesus, my life was changed, and inside of ten days I was praying to the unknown God, to a Being I did not believe in before.

"I tell you I wanted peace; I wanted rest. I did not know where I could find it, but the moment I cried out to the unknown God, I found it; and I say to God's glory, if there is one here to-night that does not believe in a God, may God find you on your knees before you go to sleep to-night. He says, 'Lo! this poor man cried, and the Lord heard him, and delivered him out of all of his troubles.'"

To 'look out out for Number One' is to hurt Number Two.

"Go on, Sir"
A great astronomer was once telling the story of his life.

"When I was a boy," said he, "I grew tired of mathematics."

In one of his discouraging moments he declared he was going to give them up. He collected his books, and began to put them aside. One book, however, he thought best to look into again. Now, what, think you, were the words that this boy found there, the words that fixed his attention? These, "Go on, sir; go on, sir."

Did he take the advice?
Yes; he took these words for his master. All through his life, whenever he grew tired of any undertaking, this master was his teacher. "Go on, sir; go on, sir."

"No one ever won a victory by turning his back and running away," said this wise man.

Scientific.

The Post Commissioners of Calcutta, recently advertised for bids for locomotives. The lowest English bid was \$7,720 for each engine, to be delivered in nine months. An American bidder offered to deliver the engines in six months and make them for \$6,300. The American bid was accepted, the engines to be subject to the approval of the government inspectors.

An order has just been filled in Connecticut for a million pounds of trolley wire for an electrical road in India. It is hard drawn copper wire, and is the largest export order for this material ever received in the State. The reels upon which the wire was wound required nearly 100,000 feet of lumber for their construction, and the reels and wire combined will weigh one and a half million pounds. Twenty-seven cars and two engines will be used in transporting the shipment to tidewater.

Telegrams.

London, Jan. 4.
General Bruce Hamilton on the 31st ultimo made a night march and captured a Boer laager. The enemy, however, observed his approach and many escaped. Twenty-two were made prisoners.

De Wet has ordered commandants to retard the work of blockhouses at any cost, and hence serious fighting is expected.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener says that General Bruce Hamilton since the 29th ultimo has captured 100 Boers, including General Erasmus.

A list of 40 additional wounded at Tweefontein has been published.

Sixteen hundred Boers were accounted for during December.

London, Jan. 4.
The Vienna and Berlin Press keenly discussing the new Franco-Italian agreement on the subject of the Mediterranean, whereby France agrees to respect Italian operations in Tripoli, and Italy respects French aspirations in Morocco.

London, Jan. 5.
Telegrams from Argentina represent situation as again critical, and accuse Chili of underhand proceedings during the negotiations, and declare that Argentina has resolved to break relations and place the army and navy on a war footing.

Nothing is known in Europe to explain these constant changes of situation.

London, Jan. 4.
A decree of the Empress-Dowager provides for receptions of Ministers in the same hall in the Forbidden City where members of Council and the highest nobles are received.

London, Jan. 5.
Two missionaries perished in the Kansu massacre.

London, Jan. 4.
The China medal will have three clasps, namely, Taku forts, defence of the Legations, and relief of Peking.

London, Jan. 5.
The Panama Company has formally offered the whole property to America for forty million dollars.

Allahabad, Jan. 5.
Nawab Sultan Dulah, husband of the Begum of Bhopal, who had taken a prominent part in the administration of the State since the death of the late Begum, died suddenly at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning.

London, Jan. 6.
A party of Scots Greys has been ambushed near Bronkhors Spruit. Six were killed and thirteen wounded. After two hours' fighting the enemy retired.

The British force at the front was reduced in December by 96 officers and 2,232 of other ranks.
Lord Roberts' repudiation of the calumnies on the British troops is likely to be accepted in wider circles in Germany than seemed probable some weeks ago.

Lord Kitchener, in a despatch, says that the report of the treacherous shooting of two Intelligence officers near Warmbaths is unfounded.

The Constabulary under Major Beresford had an engagement in the central part of the Orange River Colony on the 4th instant, and killed one field-cornet and ten men, besides capturing two field-cornets and thirty-three men.

In response to the request of Lord Kitchener, the new Australian contingent will include a number of trained trackers.

London, Jan. 6.
A number of Colonial officers have been ordered Home for the Coronation, and leave from Capetown in April, and it is understood that the King intends to confer some special distinction on some of the most notable corps for which those representative officers will attend.

London, Jan. 7.
Volunteers are appearing in overwhelming numbers in Australia for the Cape, and it is expected that 3,000 will be sent.

The Government has bought 45,000 morgen of land in the Tsabandini district and is buying 50,000 in the Ficksburg district for settlement purposes.

Lord Kitchener wires that Colonel Plumer north of Amersfort engaged Christian Botha on the 3rd and 4th instant, and drove off the enemy, but a portion of the force under Major Vallentin of the Somerset suffered severely, Major Vallentin and eighteen being killed and thirty-three wounded.

General Elliott is constantly in touch with De Wet, who, however, avoids a general engagement.

London, Jan. 7.
Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham last night, urged the claims of Imperialism. Britain, he said, must depend on her splendid isolation, surrounded and supported by her kinsfolk in Australia, Canada and other Colonies.

He denied that a crisis existed in industries, and said that the prospects of trade were excellent.

He preferred war with all its horrors to a men surrender of our position and heritage.

London, Jan. 7.
The Court entered Peking to-day with great pomp. A thousand gorgeously attired mandarins on horseback escorted Their Majesties, who rode in yellow palanquins. A double row of kneeling soldiers lined four miles of the route.

The Dowager-Empress bowed to the foreigners assembled on the top of the Chien-man gate.

The Marquis Ito has gone to Paris. Before leaving he expressed his unqualified delight at his reception in England.

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